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A New *Ophiogomphus* (*Aeschnidae*: *Odonata*) from Massachusetts.*

By S. W. BROMLEY.

(Pl. XI, Figs. 1-4)

On June 1, 1922, a small *Ophiogomphus* was collected in Amherst, Massachusetts, by Howard Norwood, a student in Entomology, on the campus of the Agricultural College, in front of one of the buildings. In appearance it was quite unlike any species of this genus that had come to my notice.

Although but one individual, a female, has been obtained, it seems sufficiently distinct to merit description. It was at first referred to *O. aspersus* Morse, but is much shorter and more robust than that species, besides having its hind wings proportionately broader, with a large flavescent area which is lacking in *aspersus*. It differs also in the position and coloration of

*Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

the occipital horns and in the conformation of the vulvar lamina.

In *O. aspersus* the occipital horns are located back of the occipital ridge close to the compound eyes, and are brown in color. In *O. anomalus* Harvey, in addition to a pair similarly placed, there are two in the center of the occipital ridge, their bases closely approximate and tips contiguous. In the present species, the only occipital horns are a pair located on the ridge of the occiput, their bases widely separated and tips divergent, of the same color as the occiput with the exception of the tips, which are dark.

The species is named in honor of Dr. R. Heber Howe, Jr., whose writings on the Odonate fauna of New England have done much to encourage the study of this interesting order in this region. The description is made from the single individual taken June 1, 1922, which is in the collection of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station.

Ophiogomphus howei sp. n.

♀ Total length, 31 mm. Abdomen, 22 mm. Hind wing, length, 21 mm.; greatest breadth, 8 mm. Fore wing flavescent from base to slightly beyond the arculus. Hind wing flavescent over basal two-thirds of wing. Pterostigma brown margined with black. Rest of wing hyaline.

Head: Clypeus, genae, occiput and anterior aspect of frons, olive-yellow; vertex and posterior dorsal aspect of frons, black.

Head back of eyes, black dorsally; olive-yellow below.

Occipital horns located on ridge of occiput, separated, tips divergent; basally, olive-yellow, tips dark brown. Several rows of slender, black hairs along ridge of occiput.

Thorax in life, green, turning olive-yellow when dried, with brown markings. Prothoracic legs black, with exception of the femur, which is pale green below. Mesothoracic legs black with pale green line on posterior side of femur. Metathoracic legs black with proximal ventral portion pale yellow.

Abdomen black and olive-yellow. Vulvar lamina with slender lobes, the apical teeth of which are parallel. In contour they approach *O. colubrinus* Selys., a species entirely different in other respects.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI.

Fig. 1. Dorsal aspect, showing color pattern.

Fig. 2. Lateral aspect of thorax and abdomen, showing color

Figs. 1-4. *Ophiogomphus howei* n. sp., female, type. × 2.
pattern.

Fig. 3. Vulvar lamina.

Fig. 4. Frontal aspect of head, showing position of occipital horns.